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OFFICE OF TRAINING

DIRECTIVE

COURSE: Clandestine Field Activities

SUBJECT: Fieldcraft #3: Traps and Snares HOURS: 1

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture, exhibits, & demonstration INSTRUCTOR: 25X1A

OBJECTIVES OF INSTRUCTION:

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION: A survey of the use and construction of traps and snares, emphasizing the advantage of snares, places to set snares, tricks of trapping, and types of traps and snares. Practice construction by students of land traps and snares.

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SUBJECTS WITH WHICH COORDINATION IS REQUIRED:

REFERENCES: See bibliography to Fieldcraft #1.

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No Change in Class. <input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: --4 OCT 1978--

REMARKS: Equipment: models of a fixed snare, a runway tip-up snare, a baited snare, a deadfall trap, and a noosing wand.

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Fieldcraft #3

A. Use and construction of land traps and snares

1. General.

a. Advantages of snares.

- 1) Possibility of construction from solely natural materials and without tools.
- 2) Capability of constructing snares for any size animal.
- 3) A quiet method of killing a warm-blooded animal.
- 4) Ability to sleep or to do other things while the snare "works".

2. Places to set snares.

a. Location in runways.

- 1) A clear-cut path through grass or brush.
- 2) Feces.
- 3) Tracks.

b. Location in front of den or bird nest.

3. Tricks of trapping.

- a. The setting of a fire at one hole to smoke an animal out of the other end into a noose.
- b. The placing of a fish-baited hook on the beach to catch fish-eating birds.
- c. The placing of salt along a runway on which a snare has been set.
- d. A certain but desperate recourse: setting fire to open grassland.

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*4. Types of traps and snares.

a. Dropped-tree fixed snare.

- 1) A blocked runway except for holes cut where snares are fixed.
- 2) The baiting of the runway with corn (or other bait) on both sides of the snares.

b. Runway tip-up snare.

- 1) A simple snare attached to a bent sapling.

a) The release of trigger holding sapling down when animal plunges against snare.

c. Baited snare.

- 1) Only one avenue of approach to the bait: through the snare.

d. Deadfall trap.

e. Nossing wand.

B. Construction by students of land traps and snares.

* The deadfall trap and the snares will be an exhibit in the area. While one instructor explains, the other will demonstrate the working principle of the trap or snare.